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Research Productivity of Library Philosophy and Practice during the Period of COVID 19

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Abstract

The present research purpose is to investigate the publishing trends of LPP during the COVID-19 from 2020 to 2021. The quantitative research design and survey method have been used to retrieve data from the website of LPP with the full-text article. The collected data has been analyzed using quantification tools. The parameters were set for this study are the frequency of publication growth, author's collaborations, degree of author collaboration, papers length, and most productive regions. The data revealed 860 research papers were collected during the COVID-19 era. Where 844 papers were published in 2020 and 16 were published in 2021 as per retrieved data from the LPP database. The length of papers has confirmed with 290(33.72%) with a range of 16-20 pages. The degree of collaboration was analyzed that is 0.76. The present study shows the author collaboration where two authors was in majority that is 380(44.18%). The data shows the most productive region was India with 389 ranked 1st and Nigeria ranked 2nd with 212 research papers during the COVID-19.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Research, COVID-19, LPP, collaborations, Rank

Introduction

Bibliometric is the statistical analysis and quantitative analysis of textual materials. On the other hand it is also known the quantitative analysis of books and other reading aids. The term bibliometric was coined by Allan Prichard in 1969. The bibliometric is derived from Latin and Greek words e.g. biblio and Metrics (chaudhari, Bhatt, Mandalia, 2020).it can be said bibliometrics is used to make declarations about quantitative analysis. There are number of similar terms that helps in quantitative analysis with respect of its disciplines e.g. scientometrics, informateric and librarmetery. Bibliometric use to analysis the authors patterns, authors productivity and institutions ranking as well. Fuad, lee and Hsu (2020) bibliometric used to measure the productivity ratio of a specific fields authorship and collaboration measurements. Additionally, bibiometric means to measure any kind of text or medium of communications.

Hemapriyaa & Burke (2020) noted scientometric describes to measure scientific literatures. Moreover, related terms use to quantify it background study of knowledge where bibliometric use to measure the books and textual literatures. Das and Deka (2020) parallel terms informetrics use to analysis citations of documents. Additionally, the measurements of literatures make it clear in front of the researchers and readers. Chaudhri, Bhatt and Mandalia (2020) addressed that bibliometric consider prominent aid in scientific writings are very much popular a decade a so. Moreover, bibliometric techniques ate using as a scientific tool to measure the research pace or performance in all disciplines. It uses to see the research out of a institutions and authors productivity. The present paper has been taken into account to see the productivity of LPP during the COVID-19 from 2020 to 2021.

About online Journal of Library Philosophy and Practice

Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP) (ISSN 1522-0222) is a peer-reviewed electronic journal owned and published by the University Libraries of the University of Nebraska--Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA. LPP publishes articles exploring the connection between library practice and the philosophy and theory behind it. These include explorations of current, past, and emerging theories of librarianship and library practice, as well as reports of successful, innovative, or experimental library procedures, methods, or projects in all areas of librarianship, set in the context of applied research.

Research Objectives

1. To find the frequency of publications during COVID 19
2. To disclose the author's collaborations and degree of collaborations
3. To determine the papers length
4. To identify the Most productive regions

Research Methodology

The present bibliometric study is carried out to find the published research articles in the online journal of library Philosophy and Practice during the year of COVID 19. The research articles have been retrieved from the website of online journal of library Philosophy and Practice from chosen period of time 2020 to 2021. The research articles were download from website where were available on PDF formats. All the retrieved articles have been

analyzed through MS office, MS Excel and electronic calculator. The parameters set to analyzed as the objectives of the study has drawn.

Related works

Hemapriyaa & Burke (2020) studied research analysis of Biometric : a scientometric study. They carried a study from the chosen period of 2010 to 2019. They used web of science to retrieved records that was 7335. The authors used histcite, Bibexcle and Ms Excel as well as Google sheet to analyze these founded records.

Ahmed and Batcha(2020) studied identifying and mapping the global research output on coronavirus diseases: a scientometric study. They retrieved the research records from SSIE of web of science from 2011 to 2020. They found 6071 research records from the date of March 2020. They categorized the distributions like frequency, languages, geographic locations, most productive authors, form of research and sources wise as well. They searched the most number of papers have been published in 2019. They found majority of them were in English language and USA was the top in the region raking.

Ahmed and Batcha (2020) found research out put on Alopecia Areata disease: a scientometric analysis of publications from 2010 to 2019. They set parameters like top journals, most productive authors, citations etc. they found the Columbia University was top in the ranking. They disclosed the authorship where they found more than four authors were in highest in numbers.Christiano A.M and Clynes R were the most productive authors among all.

Agrahari,Chaudhary,Singh and Acharjee (2020) studied assessment of research output on bamboo in India: a bibliometric study. They studied 1989 to 2018. They used web of science to retrieve the records about the said area. They found 22 subjects that cover bamboo.M.Das were the most productive author.

Awasthi and Sukula(2020) studied highly cited publications of selected Indian institutes of technology: a bibliometric study. They studied the period of 2010 to 2020. They found 468 were mostly cited research articles. They chose to draw these data from the web of science. Chemistry, Physics and engineering were the most cited areas.

Bachalapu and Hugar(2020) studied bibliometric analysis of research publications of BLDEA's VP Dr.P.G.Halakatti college of engineering and technology,Vijayapur,Karnataka from 2001 to 2019.They found 156 research articles were published during the studied period. They used Scopus databases to retrieve these data. They found 324 citations were year of 2008 in three publications.

Bador, Abdel-Magid, Ahmed and Akhter(2020) studied bibiometric analysis of Wastewater literature published in web of science 2019 to 2020. They used different methods, tool and techniques to analyze the retrieved data. They found 8893 documents and different sources.

Bagnae and Kotrappa (2020) studied bibliometric survey for cryptanalysis of block ciphers towards cyber security. They found the data of relevant area was on the Scopus databases. Majority of the articles were published from china, India and USA. They chose the study period from 2004 to till date.

Bharati and singh(2020) carried a global research productivity on coronavirus: a bibliometric mapping and visualization. They have selected the period for study 2011 to 2020. They retrieved data from the Scopus database. They found 7558 papers from database of Scopus. They instigate the 2015 was most productive year with 1012 research papers. USA was the top ranked with 2373 publications and china was ranked 2nd.Dusten.C. was ranked most productive authors with 108 articles and Memish with 107 articles ranked 2nd.

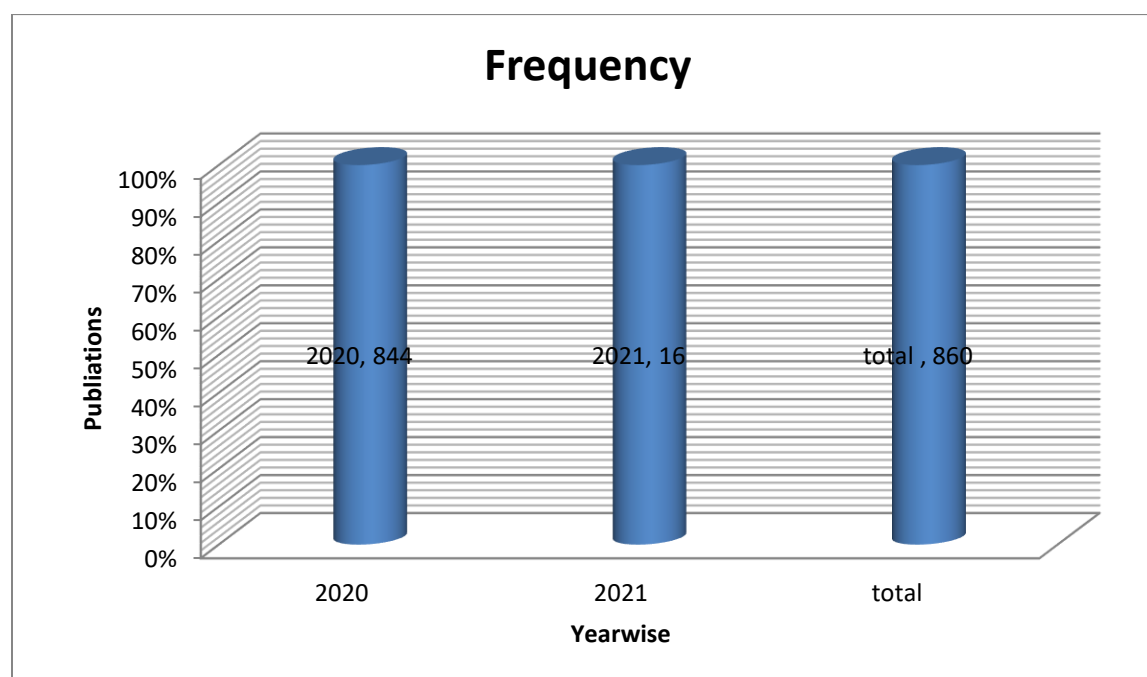
Data Analysis and Interpretation

Frequency of Publications

Table 1 shows the total growth of 860 research papers during the period of 2020 to 2021.msot number of published 2020 with 844(98.13%) and 16(1.86%) were published in 2021.The whole data has been displayed in table 1.

Table.1. Year Wise Literature Growth

Years			
S.NO.		Publications	Percentage
1	2020	844	98.13
2	2021	16	1.86
3	Total	860	100

Table.1**Figure.1**

Length of papers

The table shows the overall and complete analyzed data of papers length. the majority of the papers' length is 16-20 i.e.290 articles, preceded 278 articles, of which length is 11 -15. The 224 papers length is 21to more in papers range. 68 of the papers were range of 6-10 pages in number .A complete year wise frequency distribution of paper length is shown in the table.

Papers Length	2020	2021	Total	%

1-5	00	00	00	00
6- 10	64	04	68	7.90
11- 15	273	05	278	32.32
16-20	283	07	290	33.72
21- more	224	0	224	26.04
Total	844	16	860	100

Table.2

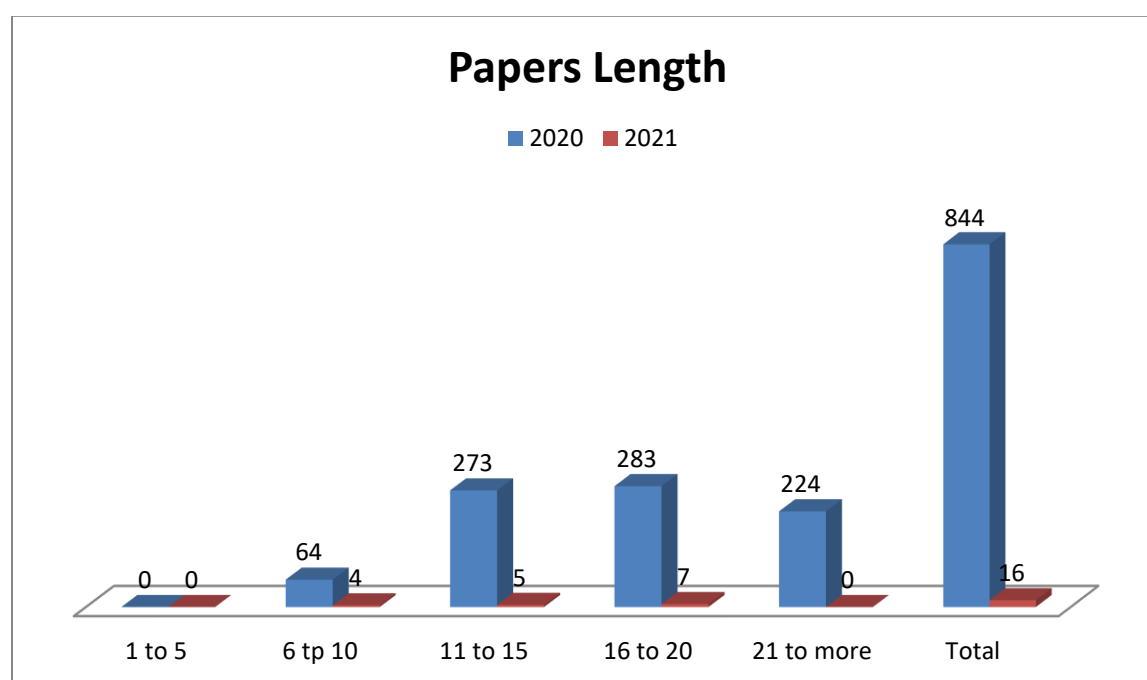


Figure.2

Author's Collaboration

Table.2 shows the authors involvement of articles from the chosen period of study at LPP. The investigated data has confirmed that a maximum number of articles have been written by Multiple authors which were 380(44.18%), followed by single authors 199(23.13%). as far as three authors they were 171(19.88%). preceding 83(9.65%) were four authors and 27(3.13%) more than four authors respectively.

Authors	2020	2021	Total	%
One	195	04	199	23.13
Two	374	06	380	44.18
Three	168	03	171	19.88
Four	80	03	83	9.65
More than	27	00	27	3.13
Total	844	16	860	100

Table.3

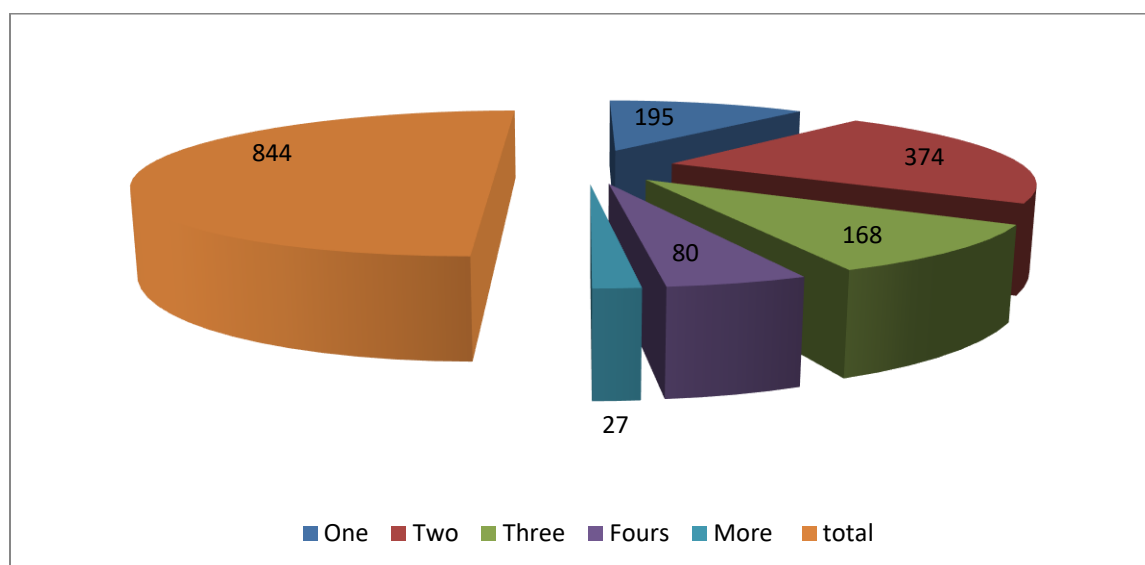


Figure.3

Single Author's v/s Multiple Authors

The table.3 has disclosed that the single authors were in 119 and multiple authors were 661 in total as the analyzed data has confirmed.

Single Authors			Multiple Author's		Total no of papers/articles
Years	No of articles	Percentage %	No. of Articles	Percentage %	
2020	04	2.01	12	1.81	16
2021	195	97.98	649	98.18	844
Total	199	100	661	100	860

Table.4

Degree of Collaboration

The table 5 shows the degree of collaboration among authors in LPP during the study period. It was found that multiple authors dominancy with 661 and single authors were 199 in numbers.

S.NO	years	Single Authored(Ns)	Multiple Authored(Nm)	Total NM + Ns	Degree of Collaboration
1	2020	04	12	16	0.75
2	2000	195	649	844	0.76
Total		199	661	860	0.76

Table.5

C= is degree of collaboration

Nm = number of multiple authors

Ns= number of single authors

$$C = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

$$C = \frac{661}{661 + 199 = 860}$$

The present research study the value of $C = 0.76$

So, it was noticeable that the degree of collaboration in the online journal of Library Philosophy and Practice is 0.76 which accepted the multiple author's dominance over single authors.

Most Productive region during the COVID 19

Table 4 show the geographic distribution of published articles from 1999 to 2006 in the South African Journal of information management. The retrieved data shows the most number of papers or articles has been contributed by South Africa with 242 ranked first. Followed by UK with 3 ranked 2nd and Portugal has contributed ranked 3rd. It looks the South African contributions very high as per analyzed data of SAJIM.

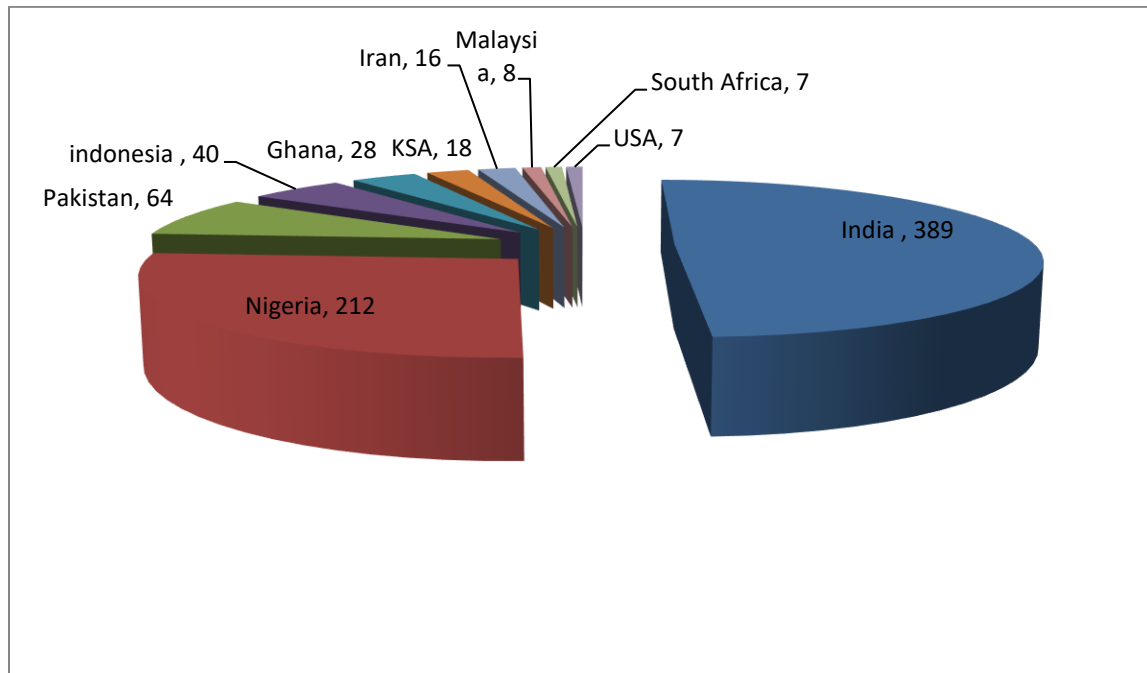


Figure.4

Most Productive Regions(Top 10)

Regions	Publications	Ranking
India	389	1

Nigeria	212	2
Pakistan	64	3
Indonesia	40	4
Ghana	28	5
KSA	18	6
Iran	16	7
Malaysia	8	8
South Africa	7	9
USA	7	9

Table.6**Major findings of the study**

1. The data has confirmed that total number of research papers have been published during the COVID-19 at 860. 844 research articles were published in 2020 and 16 were published in 2021. It is obvious that LLP was excellent during the study periods.
2. The analyzed data shows that majority of the papers have been written by two authors with 380 and least were written by more than four with 27.
3. Data has confirmed that multiple author's dominancy over single authors during COVID-19.
4. The confirmed data revealed that majority of the research paper length 16-20 with 290 and 68 research articles were range 6-10 pages.
5. The data has confirmed the degree of author collaboration is 0.76.
6. The results revealed the most productive region is India with 389 ranked 1st and Nigeria ranked 2nd with 212 research Papers. Pakistan ranked 3rd with 64 papers. It shows the Indian contribution with LPP is very high.

Conclusion

Bibliometric analysis means to discloses and measurement of textual and related medium of communications. The present study identifies the research growth of LPP during the COVID-19. The current paper results revealed that 860 research papers have been published under the umbrella of LPP at quick time which is gigantic achievement in the field of library and information sciences. It shows the enormous interest among the LIS professionals towards the

LPP. The results show the most productive region at LPP India with 389 research articles and Nigeria with 212. It is obvious that the publishing trends of LPP are growing rapidly with great pace.

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